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# THE GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION PAVES THE WAY FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE PEOPLE

HO CHI MINH

Article written for the Prayda on the occasion of the 50th anniversary
of the Great October Revolution

OGETHER with the people of the Soviet Union and the working people throughout the world, the Vietnamese people are commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Great Russian October Revolution with great enthusiasm.

with great enthusiasm.
In the high tide of their current resistance to
U.S. aggression, nor national subvation, being firmly
build no calism successfully in their consulty, the
Vietnamese people, in gratitude and conificance,
enthusiastically turn their thoughts to the Soviet
Union, native land of the great Leain and the
glorious October Revolution.

gorious October Revolution.

Like the radiant sun, the October Revolution has illumined all the five continents, awakening millions and millions of oppressed and exploited men and women all over the earth. Never before in human history has there been a revolution with so great and so deep a significance.

with so great and so deep a significance.

The October Ravolution was the first victory for Marxism and Leninist theories in a big country, the Soviet Union, which covers one-sixth of the globe. It was the greatest victory of all time for the working people and the oppressed nations, was provided the property of the control of the working people and the oppressed nations, vanguard, the Bolshevik Party. The October Revanguard, the Bolshevik Party. The October Revanguard, the Holman Party The Cottober Revanguard, the Holman Party The Cottober Revanguard, the Bolshevik Party. The October Revanguard, the Holman Party The Cottober Revanguard, the Cottober Revanguard, the Holman Party The Cottober R

The October Revolution paved the way for the liberation of the peoples and the whole manking unbering in a new ers of history, the era of transition from capitalism to socialism on a world

Of the historical significance of the October Revolution, Lenin said:

Revolution, Lenin subdi"...We have a right to be and are proud of the fact that to us has fallen the good fortune to height the rection of a Serviet since, and thereby to the rule of a new class, a class which is oppressed an every capitalist country but which everywhere are considered to the rule of a new class, a class which is oppressed an every capitalist country but which everywhere victory over the bourgeoist, towards the dictarchard of the profession of the consideration of manifeld from the yoke of capital and from importation ware."

The world situation in the post 50 years has eloquently substantiated that prediction full of genize of Lenin. In fact, a great many tremendous revolutionary charges have taken place in the world since the October Revolution

world since the October Revolution.

The Soviet Union, the first State with a proletarian dictatorship, has proved her extraordinary strength, Right in the first days of her existence, in the country but also defeated the armed in the country but also defeated the armed than so years later completely defeated the cerman. I fullum. I paperse Rescits. Not only did she defend the Soviet State but also contributed greatly to the liberation of many other countries, thus saving mankind from the yoke of fascism.

In spite of heavy dervastation left by the war and unmeasurable suffering and sacrifice (no million Soviet people were killed, z,710 towns reduced to ruiss and more than 2,000 factories wholly one control of the second second second to the second second

Common.

After the Russian October Revolution, the victory of the Chinese Revolution was also gas event of tremendous international significance. That was a new, great victory of Marxism -Leminism in a semi-colonial and semi-feuda country of yoo million people led by the Chinese Communist Party. In sent han so years, from a backward by you foreign country havenly opposed and explain the proposed of the country of program of the country havenly opposed and explain the program of the country of the

(Continued page 2)

# BRILLIANT SUCCESSES OF SOUTH VIET NAM PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMED FORCES DURING THE FIVE — MONTH 1967 SUMMER — AUTUMN CAMPAIGN

- \* 143,000 Enemies (Including 68,900 G.I.s and Satellite Troops)
  Put out of Action
- \* 1,400 Planes and Helicopters Downed, Destroyed or Damaged © 3,100 Military
  Vehicles (Including over 1,200 Tanks and Armoured Cars) Destroyed © 107 Warships and Motor-Boats Sunk or Damaged © 50 Townships, Provincial Capitals and
  District Towns, Military Sectors and Sub-Sectors Attacked © 180 Positions Razed

(Page 8)

# THE GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION PAVES THE WAY FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE PEOPLES

(Continued from page 1)

and feudal landlords, China wrested back and con-solidated her national independence. She built so-cialism and has today become a big power with a modern industry, developed agriculture and advanc-ed science and technology.

The victories of the national liberation revolu-The victories or the national liberation revolu-tions and socialist revolutions in Poland, Bulgaris, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Ruma-nia, Caechoslovakia, Albania, Mongolia, Kores, Cuba, and Viet Nam are also of enormous historical

With all these victories, a world socialist system With all these victories, a worst socialist system has been formed, stretching from Central Europe to South-East Asia and including the first socialist coutpost in Latin America. The socialist camp was founded and has grown in strength with every passing day. It is the factor determining the development of the world revolution and the bright future of mankind.

risture of mankind.

Inspired and ansisted by the Russian October Revolation and the revolutions in the socialist recountries in general, the revolutionary movements of the result of t

The force of the socialist camp, the movement are force of the sociality class, the horizontal of struggle of the working class in the capitalist countries and the revolutionary movement for national liberation, all these three great forces are combining into a tremendous force that is contincombining into a tremendous sorter clast is countilling the salid no of imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism. In the present world balance of forces, the revolutionary and peace-loving forces have become stronger than the reactionary and warmongering forces of imperialism. Generally speaking, the world revolution is on the offensive, is growing continuously and winning more and more victories. Imperialism and the other reactionary forces on the other hand, are on the defensive, weakening, sustaining defeat after defeat, and will finally be annihilated.

From being only a noble and beautiful dream of mankind, socialism and communism have become, since the Great October Revolution, a social reality with enormous power to draw thousands of millions into revolutionary activity for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

THE great victory of the October Revolution THE great victory of the October Revolution has provided inestimable lessons for the working lessons for the working people and all oppressed peoples in the working become and all oppressed peoples in the working the strong people and all oppressed to the working class and the whole mankind. The Victnamese working class and the whole mankind. The Victnamese working class and people realize more and more deceptly the teachings of Lenia and the great lessons of the October Revolution.

- It is necessary to ensure the leadership of a geninely revolutionary party of the working class, wholly decleated to the service of the people. Only with the leadership of a Party that knows how to apply Marxiant-Leninism in a creative manner to the practical conditions of the country is it possible to bring the national liberation revolution to victory and the socialist revolutions. tion to success.

to the successory to achieve at any costs to the control of the successory of the su

— Under the leadership of the working class and on the ever firmer basis of the worker-peasant alliance, it is necessary at each stage of the revolution to rally all the revolutionary and progressive forces into a broad front, and achieve unity of action under varied forms among them in order to oppose the common enemy.

- In the hard struggle against the class and — In the naru strugge against the crass and nation's enemy, it is necessary to use revolutionary violence, to seize power and defend it, and, depending on concrete conditions, to adopt appropriate forms of revolutionary struggle, make a correct use of, and skillully combine, the various forms of armed strug-

gle and political struggle to win victory for the

- It is necessary to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletarist and cossolidate it continually.

After the seizure of power the foremost task of After the searure of power fine forement that of the working class is to strengthem the proletarian dictatorship in order to achieve the historical tasks of the revolution, radically abolish the exploitation of man by man, build the socialist production rela-tions, build socialism and advance to communism.

tions, build socialism and advance to communism.—
— In the life-and-death struggle between the working class, the working people and the imperalistic of popies on the one hand, and the imperalistic and proper of the property of the property of the property of the property capitalists—on the other, the peoples of all countries must display a therough-going revolutionary spirit, constantly uphold the banner of revolutionary hereism, fear no hardships and sacrifices, and be determined to struggle since, and the property of the property of

They must also lisk patriotism with proletarian interastionalism in the national liberation revolution as well as in the socialist revolution. In our times, the national liberation revolution is an our times, the national liberation revolution is an ingesparable part of the profetarian revolution on a Bordi scale; complete victory can be won for the mind of the property of the property of the into socialist revolution. The victory of the strongle of the peoples for independence and freedom in inseparably associated with the active support and assistance of the socialist camp and the workers' movement in the capitalist countries.

"Workers of All Countries and Oppressed Peoples, Unite!" This sacred appeal of Lenin is still ringing in our ears, reminding us of our duty to constantly defend and strengthen the solidarity between the revolutionary forces in the common interests of the working class and the whole mankind.

Above is a summary of the experience drawn from the practice of the Vietnamese revolution.

A Vietnamese proverb says: "When you drink water, remember its source." The more they recall the humiliation of the days under recall the numination of the days under foreign domination, the more they recall each step on the path of revolution full of sacrifices and hardhips but also full of glorious victories, the more the Vistnamese working class and people appreciate the great services of Lenin and the October Revolution.

Before the October Revolution, prevented from secing and hearing by the imperialist colonialists, the Vietnamese people knew nothing about Marxism and did not even hear of Lenin. With Marxiam and did not eveg lear of Lenin. With the world-slasing victory of the Great October Revolution, Marxiam Leniniam was gradually Chinese Communist Party (now the 'Viet Nam Workers' Party) came into existence and raised the banner of leadership of the revolution. Then a high tide of national liberation surged up power-infuly and cultimated in the Nghe-Tinh Soviet high tide of national liberation surged up power-nity and culimated in the Nghe-Tina Soviet with the property of the property of the colonialists policy of bloody repression, the Vistansees people ra-tudely matched by the colonialist policy of bloody repression, the Vistansees people ra-tudely matched by the colonialist policy of bloody repression, the Vistansees people ra-tudely matched by the colonialist policy of the property of the colonialist policy of the property of the colonialist policy of the force of the colonialist policy of the force of the colonialist policy of the vietnames place and strengthen their forces, the vietnames place and strengthen their forces. The policy of the place is the place of the vietnames place of the place o

liberating North Vist Nam.

The 1034 Genew Agreements were signed, formally recognizing the sacred national sovereign-rights of the Victinanese people, namely: independently of the sacred national sovereign of the sacred national society of the sac

The socialist revolution in the North has recorded great successes. After successfully completing the land reform, the Viet Nam Workers' Party led the land reform, the Viet Nam Workers' Party led the people to carry out socialist transformation in sgriculture, handicrafts, capitalist industry and commerce and small trade, build the new produc-tion relations and abolish the exploitation of man by man. The material and technical basis of soby man, Les material and tecnnical basis of so-cialism was built step by step, agricultural and industrial production expanded continually and the material life of the people has been im-proved day by day. In the cultural field, illiteracy has been wheel out and education is developing.

During this period, in the South, in spite of the barbarous repressions and insascers by the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous puppets, our South Vistanames compatitions never submitted, instead continued their extremely valuate political and have defeated the "special war." of the U.S. imperialists and are defeating their "local war," as most birnult wer of aggression of the proposed of the During this period, in the South, in spite of the atroclosus air and naval war of destruction against the northern part of our country. They have been bombing and strafing the communication lines, instantial, contrews, heavily populated areas in numbers, pagodas and temples, dikes and dama... By means of bombs and shells they thought they could dampen the patriothem and wreck the sacred military to the sacred military of the sacred mili

The resistance war of the Vietnamese people The resistance war of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, has against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, has battlefront, in the past two dry seasons (a) alone 200,000 enemy troops were wiped out, among them 138,000 American and satellite troops. In the previous dry-season campaign (top-doubt let troops in South Viet Nam, 114,000 were put out of action by the People's Liberation Armed Forces and guerillas. In the dry season of 1905-1907, of the property of the Control of out out of action.

In North Viet Nam. more than 2,300 U.S. planes In North Viet Nam, more than 2,300 U.S. planes have been shot down between August 1064 and September 1967. Obviously, the more aggressor troops the U.S. imperialists bring in, the heavier defeats they will sustain. In spite of many hardships and sacrifices ahead, the Vietnamese people are becoming stronger as they fight and will certainly win complete victory.

Why has the Vietnamese revolution won such big success? Why will the Vietnamese people certainly, defeat the much better equipped U.S.

This is because of the correct leadership of the Vist Nam Workers' Farty and the South Viet Man National Frost for Liberation, and the line and policies, bas always attives to combine the universal trath of Marsixan -Leninsan to the practice of the Vietnamese revolution, at the same time modificational Parties, our Party has always attached importance to educating its cadred and members and the entire their spirit of therough ervolution, the spirit of therough ervolution, the spirit of the profit secretary and members and the entire people to heighten their spirit of therough ervolution, the spirit of the profit secretary and the secretary of the profit secretary and the secretary of the profit of the profit secretary and the profit of the profit secretary and the profit secretary and the profit secretary and the profit of the profit secretary and the profit secretary and the profit of the profit secretary and the profit secretary and the profit of the profit secretary and the profit secretary and the profit of the profit secretary and the profit secretar heroic serifice in the interests of the working class and the nation. Our Party has always and the property of the property of the pro-tone of the property of the property of the company of the property of the property of the wholkested support. The Party's line and policies has succeeded in building a natti-imperialist National United Front relying on the basis of the worker-peasure allisance. This premation, religious workst-pessant silisance. Jams front comprises all democratic parties, mass organizations, religious communities and nationalities in the country which are striving side by side under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party to reaker the com-mon programms of the Front of building a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, prosperous and unified, independent, democratic, prosperous and powerful Viet Nam.

Our Party knows how to make use of the various Our Party knows how to make use of the various forms of revolutionary struggle in accordance with the concrete situation of the movement, especially how to combine armed struggle with political struggle and to wage a long, arduous and valiant people's war to defeat the aggressors.

Our Party has always educated its cadres and and the broad masses of the population

I TOOK PART IN THE BLACK SEA MUTINY

TON DUC THANG

(Excerpt from The October Revolution and the Viet Nam Revolution. Su That Publishing House)

In 1919, I was a sailor worker on board a Franch battleship. She was ordered to head for the Black Sea and join naval mits from other imperialist assailing countries. As the voyage was drawing to a close, the crew brought down the tricolor. and hoister the sickle-and-hammer red flag on a secret understanding. They mutinied to hail the victory of the October Revolution and support the Soviet State.

About 50 years ago, I took part in this mutiny of French sailors in the Black Sea.

I had known very little about Lenin and the October Revolution. But I had gradually come to know through my association with French workers, that the Russian October French workers, that the Kunsaka October Revolution was carried out by workers against their exploiters and oppressors. As a native of a colonial country and a worker, I had felt a natural sympathy for it. I was con-winced that it had liberated the oppressed and the exploited and was building an equitable

in the spirit of genuine patriotism and profelarian internationalism. It has always strengthened solid-rity and friendship with the Soviet Union, extractly and remains a solid control of the profess. Our Party maintains that we must be cheffy rely on our own forces, at the same time we must win the active support and assistance of the fraternal socialist constriate and the peace, and pastice loving geoples all over an other processing the progressive people in the United States.

Through their personal experience, the Viet-namese people are firmly convinced that in the favourable conditions of the revolutionary move-

navoiriants conditions of the treatment may be ment in our times, any people however small, if closely united and defermined to fight along a correct political and military line, and enjoying the active support and assistance of the socialist camp and the revolutionary people in the world, certainly can defeat any imperialist aggression including U.S. imperialistang—the ringleader of

COLLOWING the path charted by the great Lenin, the path of the October Revolution, the Victnames people have wen tremendous victories. It is actually for this reason that their

attachment for, and gratitude to, the gloricus October Revolution, the great Lenin and the Soviet people are very profound.

The Victnamese people always bear in mind that their successes are inseparable from the great assistance of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the other fraternal socialist countries, from the active support of the whole progressive supplied.

On the occasion of the 50th unniversary of the glorious October Revolution, on behalf of the entire Vietnames people, I express our profound gratitude to the Party of Lenin and the traternal Soviet people for their wholebearted assistance to our people's anti-U.S. reastance for national salvation.

as the common loy of the working class, the working people and all oppressed peoples in the working people and all oppressed peoples in the working class, the world in celebrating the soft handversary of the Great October Revolution, the people will score may be considered to the control of the control of

- Long live the fraternal solidarity between the

- Long live the fraternal solidarity in the great

family of the socialist countries and the international

V.I. Lenin, Articles and Speeches on Anniver-saries of the October Revolution, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1957, p. 68.

(a) The dry season lasts 7 months from October to

- Long live Marxism-Leninism !

Vietnamese and Soviet peoples!

communist movement!

mankind.

and beautiful society. It was the motive of my participation in the mutiny.

The rebellion forced the French ship to sail

ane rebellion forced the French ship to sail back to France. Such a success was possible thanks to the unity of French workers and the struggle of the workers and labouring people in the world to defend the October Revolution.

levolution.

My deed is usually recalled by the Vietany deed is usually recalled by the ver-namese people at each anniversary of the October Revolution. It was but a little, tiny contribution to the common struggle of the labouring people in the world for the defence of the October Revolution and the Soviet State. It was nothing in compariso with the tremendous and valuable contribu tions brought by the October Revolution to the liberation of the working class and the oppressed peoples, including the Vietnamese working class and people.

I think that any patriotic Vistnamese would have acted as I did in that historic

#### Activities in Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution

N emulation drive has been start-A N emulation drive has been started in commensuration of the 50th anniversary of the Great October Revolution among the entire people and army of the D.R.V.N.

talks have been organized on the October Revolution and the building

The G.P.O. issued four topic postage stamps on this occasion.

In a ceremony the vict Nam Revolu-tion Museum handed over to the Revolution Museum of the Soviet Union a collection of photos and copies of documents concerning the relations between the Viet Nam Rev-olution and the October Revolution.

The Ministry of Culture inaugurated a Soviet Film Week. Among others the film The Devotion of a Molker pertaining to V. Lenin's mother was shown.

The Sn That Publishing House put out of prints The Great Russian Oc-tober Socialist Revolution including Lenin's and Stalin's selected works, and five selections from Lenin's works regarding imperialism, the dictator-ship of the proletariat, the socialist revolution, Party building and the

The Ven Hoc Publishing House presented Mother, The Enemy, In America by M. Gorki and V. Mayakovsky's selected poems.

TO THE READER.

We are moure that there is much room for improvement in the mording of our paper. We apologies for this shortcoming and highly appreciate any your engestious as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in puture. PRESIDENT NGUYEN HUU THO'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH

## THE SOUTH VIET NAM ARMED FORCES AND PEOPLE ARE RE-SOLVED TO HIT BACK FIVE OR TEN TIMES HARDER TO AVENCE THEIR HANOI COUNTRYMEN

GIAI PHONG Press Agency has released a letter of thanks from President X guyen Hum Tho to President Ho Chi Minh.

" Respected President HO CHI MINII.

"Your letter welcoming the N.F.L 's Political Programme reached us at a time when the South Viet Nam people and armed forces were, after their Winter - Spring log surcesses, launching repeated and victorious Summer - Autumn attacks

"It deeply moved every one of us. It instilled boundless enthusiasm and firm confidence into the South Victnamese people from the mountain areas to the delta, from the countryside to the urban areas, firing them to march forward with the resolve to bring our anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation to complete victory.

"With their deepest and most exalted sentiments, the South Viet Nam armed forces and people as a whole said the N.F.L. Central Committee wish to express boundless gratitude to you - esteemed leader of the nation - who are daily and hourly following the aituation in South Viet N in and showing the most considerate sollicitude for its development so that South Viet Nam can best fulfil its glorious historic tack

" Bringing into full play the traditional heroism and great solidarity of our nation, the South Viet Nam armed forces and people pledge themselves to overcome all difficulties and hardships to completely defeat the U.S. aggressors and wrest back independence and freedom.

"No matter to what extent the stabborn, cumming and reckless U.S. aggressors may escalate and walen the war, their bombs and shells decidedly cannot intimidate our people, and their wily words cannot deceive them.

"Most recently the U.S. aggressors frenziedly attacked Hanoi capital, the heart of our country, perpetrating utterly savage crimes.

"Swearing not to live under the same sky with the U.S. aggressors and their flunkeys, the South Viet Nam armed forces and people are determined to hit back tive or ten times harder to avenge their compatriots in the capital city and the rest of the country.

" In their endeavours to carry out the N.F.L.'s Political Programme, and with the wholehearted support and maistance of their Northern kith and kin, and the warm encouragement and assistance of their brothers and friends in all continents including the progressive American people, the South Viet Nam armed forces and people are resolved to march forward and completely defeat the million-old U.S., patellite and puppet troops so as to liberate the South, defend the North, and achieve the peaceful reunification of the Fatherland

" All the people, fighters and cadres in South Viet Nam and the Central Committee of the N.F.L. wish to convey to you their most respectful and affectionate greetings, and reiterate to you their pledge to defeat completely the U.S. aggressors.

> Seath Viet Nam. October 27, 1967 NGUYEN HUU THO President of the President of the South Viet Nam N.F.L.

A message of the name tenor has been sent by the Central Committee of the South Viel Nom N.R.L. to the D.R.V.N.

# TO FOIL NEW U.S. THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE ARE RESOLVED TO STRIKE HARD

N the past few days, from Hanoi up to the Viet Nam China border and down to the Vinh Linh area, from the midlands to the area, from the midlands to the Red River Delta, averywhere re-sounding victories came in quick succes-sion. Washington brought its atrocious war to even the capital of the DRWN to challenge the resolve of a whole nation determined to defend its independent and the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control sequence of the control of the control depth is the control of the control of detacles on Handi (Oct. 24). The Vinh Linh area, 'ploughed up by Use bombs and stells, brought down the bombs and shells, brought down the grd B.52 strategic aircraft in a well fought battle on Oct. 29. On the same day, in Hung Yen, missile, air force and other anti-aircraft units downed 3 U.S. other anti-aircraft units downed 3 U.S.;
stating a new record for the provune. White-hired militimen of Tpain
U.S. piano no Cct. 21, after having
received a Military Order for the should
down of an enemy plane previously. In
of Tlm Cla district, in an independent
action, nito challed up a speciacular
exploit by grounding one U.S. plans.
His Phong, Quan, Nita, Vinh Phace are Has PROOS, Quang Ninh, vinn Price and other provinces kept up an intense fire and achieved new successes in co-ordination with the defenders of Hanoi, the heart of the nation. In the five days ending Oct. 28, 33 U.S. planes fell on streets and ricefields, inside and outside

all calibers at different altitudes set U.S. all calibers at different altitudes set U.S. planes ablass, in the sky over the na-tion's nerve centre, production and the bustling activities in the city were paced up in a confident mood. Although they were the main targets for U.S. bombers, yet the workers of Factory V, held item to their positions and kept operating the machines at the usual rhythm under enemy bombing.

At Village X. of Gia Lam district on the outskirts of Hanoi, on an average, 4 families received an explosive bomb and each babitant, 8 steel-pellet bombs. Yet the harvesting of the allbombs. Yet the harvesting of the all-time record Autumn rise crop continued with the continued of the continued and state of the continued of the continued of ways and means, it still maintained communications with the rest of the country, Meanwhile, active preparations of the south anniversary of the south anniversary of the Great Couber Revolution. Best sellers by Gorki and spirited poems by Mayakovais were available or in I various cliemas.

were available while classicar itams by Eisenstein were on in various cinemas. Staunch and valiant Hanoi, together with the rest of the country, has frus-trated the new U.S. escalation, in déhance of wanton attacks with steel-pellet bombs and rockets on the most crowded quarters of the city, thus shattering to the ground what has been described as improvements on air strike have uttered after this criminal escala-tion: There are "virtually no more targets while the deadly fire spit by guns of important military significance" (state-

ment from M. Taylor, special advisor to President Johnson, quoted by AFP on Oct. 25, 1957). The Yankees have now publicly spoken out their sinister on Oct. 25, 1957). The Yankees have now publicly spoken out their sinister designs which consist in stepping up air strikes at residential areas in Hanoi and Hal Phong. They are out to pet "maximum pressure" on the Vietnamess people in the hope of compositing them to come to the conference shale and accept terms to the U.S. advantage. Twick they have been the proposed to the conference shale and accept terms to the U.S. advantage. Twitter they have been the proposed to the conference shale they have been their proposed to the conference shale they have been the phanes and the phanes are the phanes are the conference shale they have the phanes are the conference shale they have been the phanes are the conference and the conference are the conference are the conference and the conference are the conference are the conference and the conference are the confer

iently seek a military victory while they shamelessly keep ringing the changen on their discredited "psece talks." They ty to gain the initiative in their air war over North: With an one of the war over North: With an over North: With the South. This had been admitted with bitterness by E. Wheeler, Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff. To all intents and purposes, they can in no way gain the initiative of any kind in North Was the initiative of any kind in North Viet Nam's air space, just as they can never succeed in weakening the resistance of the South Victsamese people. After a "rainy-season strategic defensive" in which they were battered from all sides, which they were battered from all sides, they are now entering a hopeless dry season. They are falking about disasters at Con Tien, on Highway No 9, in Quang Tri, in the Sa Thay River area, and on the Western High Plateaux. While they were dreading eventual attacks on the heart deading eventual attacks of the seast of Saigon, for 24 hours running on Oct. 26, the People's Liberation Armed Forces (P.L.A.F.) raided 26 district towns, provincial capitals, airfields, base camps and military headquarters in Ben Tre, Chau Doc, Sa Deo and My Tho provinces in the Mekong Delta. Meanwhile, in

the Plain of Reeds, as acknowledged for the first time by Western news agencies, whole battalions of G.I.'s were Am battlefield as well as in the war

has acknowledged tant the U.S. aggressions "are riding the tiger" in their desperate pursuit of war (AP, Oct. 17). The disastrous defeats on various South Viet Nam battlefields and the

desporate pursuit of war (AP, Oct. 17), energetic protest at home and in the South View Kinn bacteriseds and the tunjest political line have confronted to the U.S. Government with an unprecedented protest and the protest control protest and the protest control protest can be control protest control protest can be control protest can be controlled to controlled to control protest can be controlled to artong that the Whist. House has on the demonstrations in Washington the demonstrations in Washington the demonstrations in Washington the Demonstrations in Washington the House the roof of the White House hards a face of the U.S. war of aggression. With a face of the White Stronger hards for early we setbacks in Viet Nam, the mood is more and more for a withdrawal. The hope rice testing the U.S. frontier to the 17th indicates the With Stronger hards and with each of the Wilson was STATEMENT

#### OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM ON U.S. REPEATED AIR RAIDS AGAINST HANOI

SINCE October 24, 1967, on orders of the U.S. Government, U.S. aircraft have been Inunching repeated attacks on Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. They have dropped bombs of various kinds and fired missiles on the centre of the city and its suburbs. Particustry and the suburbs. Particus and the city and its suburbs. Particus of the city and its suburbs. Particus and the suburbs. Particus and the suburbs. Particus and the suburbs. larly barbarous is that they have released steel-pellet bombs on many of the most populated streets. Within the past few days, U.S. air raiders have killed or wounded more than 200 civilians and burned or destroyed more than 150 houses.

of "escalation" taken by the U.S. in its war of destruction against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in an attempt to extricate itself from

Recently, U.S. President Johnson again raised a ballyhoo about the U.S. "readiness to negotiate." It is clear, however, that this is but a manoeuvre to cover up the fact that the U.S. is trying hard to intensify and widen its aggressive war against

With regard to South Viet Nam, With regard to Souta Vet Num, the U.S. has not only sent there more troops, aircraft and warships, but also pressed the Saigon puppet administration and U.S. astellite governments in Australia, Thailand, New Zealand and South Korea to supply more mercenaries to the U.S. In North Viet Nam. U.S. aircraft have been repeatedly raiding Hai Phong in the nest two months, and, together with artillery, continually straing the

launching frenzied attacks on Hanoi

capital.

This utterly dangerous escalation and the new beinous crimes of the U.S. constitute a brazen challenge to the people of all countries and world public opinion including public opinion in the United States who are resolutely demanding that the U.S. stop unconditionally its bombing of North Viet Nam and withdraw all its troops from South Viet Nam.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam strongly denounces to world public opinion the crimes perpetrated by the U.S. government in its raids on Hanor, and demands that the U.S. stop uncondi-tionally and definitively its bombing and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. end its war of aggression in Viet Nam, withdraw all troops of the U.S. and its satellites from South Viet Nam. themselves their own internal affairs. themselves their own internal affairs, atrictly respect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial in-tegrity of Viet Nam as recognized by the Geneva Agreements of 1954.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam calls on the governments and people of the fraternal socialist countries, the governments and rople of other countries, all organizations and people who stand for peace, freedom and justice to raise strong contributing to protests and take firm actions to stay the hands of the U.S. aggressors social progressions in Vist Nam.

The U.S. aggressors attacks' on Hanoi have further incensed the

stiffened their determination to fight.
The armed forces and people of Hanor have given the aggressors relevant replies, successively blasted down many aircraft and captured many air pirates. The armed forces and people in both North and South Viet Nam are rushing forward still more eagerly, turning to account their posi-tion in which they hold the initiative and take the offensive, and dealing the enemy heavy and accurate blows at their most vital points in order to make them pay for their crimes against the Hanos population.

The present extremely serious escala tion itself has thrown a stronger light in the U.S. imperialists' failure and stalemate in their war of aggression in Viet Nam, especially in South Viet Nam their aggressive designs and the duplicity of their statements. They will meet with still heavier defeats on the Vict Nam battlefront, in the international arena and right in the United States

More enthusiastic and confident than ever the Vietnamese people are strengthening their determination to fight and to win, to persist in their protracted and hard but certainly victorights and for the fulfilment of their lofty internationalist duties towards the world's peoples, thus actively contributing to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and

Hanor October to 1967

# HOW DID HANOIANS FIGHT AN

RECENT U.S. AIR RAIDS ON HANOI

NORTH VIET NAM

HANOI:

35 U.S. Planes Downed in 5 Days (Oct. 24-28)

VINH LINH:

The 3rd B. 52 **Brought Down** on Oct. 29

Up to Nov. 3, 1967

2,487 U.S. AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN

O Notober 24, Johnson sent his strongle on missions com-Hanoi in a men estation switch latted 3 styre on end. Sted-pellat bowhs were dropped on the must-populous area of Hanoi's old quarter between the Hone Kirm Loke and the Red River. The city's defences victoriously replied, setting a record; 33 U.S. supersonic site to the duct and many pilots

from an A-A unit.

foreinger is at the same time perforated. Calm and collect-ed, the young officer keeps directing the shooting. An infernal din: start of pro-

jectiles, explosions of enemy bombs and shells, cracking of

infantry weapons of peasant

militia opening up on diving planes. In less than two

Following are some snapshots of fighting Hanoi:

OCT. 24, IN NORTHERN away, Mig; bar the access to a possible target of important tail, two of them pure tail, two of them them to the tail the tail to the tail the tail

planes emerging from masses of clouds swoop over the porthern suburbs of the city. Explosive and steel-pellet Explosive and steel-pellet bombs rain. The pirates have not escaped our watchful eyes. Their first wave is immediately welcomed by brisk fire. Well visible flashes in the sky and smoke balls provoked by shell explosions provoked by shell explosions prove that the firing is well aimed and grouped around enemy flights. Gigantic, woolly snakes left in the sky by the flashing passage of missiles forage head-first the space far beyond the clouds which overcust a part of the sky, in search of the Phantons and the Thunderchiefs... Far minutes, two Phanloms plummet earthward, sending up a mushroom of black

15.48 hours, 3rd attack.

A-A Company 54 brings down
one Thunderchief.

18.00 hours, new attack. nurface - to - air missile A surrace to all missie leaves its ramp in a swirl of dost and smike and a deafening explosion, whitzes up towards an enemy flight: one of the air intrulers falls like a torch while the remainder head for the sea in panic, leaving behind 18.37 hours. New enemy attack is on. The gun emplacements of A-A Company 18 are covered with dust raised by bombs. A splinter cuts clean the flag staff held by the section leader whose furnitudes. teails of smoke.

TWENTY-SIX BULLETS VILLAGE WATCH-TOWER FOR A PHANTOM

A Textile Factory V., then of the worker self-defence unit have just begun eating lunch. At 10.45 hours, signal agent Xuan — a female cook in civil life-, the listening post slung on the shoulder, gives

the warning "Look out! 6 enemy planes are heading for Hanoi. The dining-hall is soon emptied. Everybody rushes to his combat position. The enemy planes nose-dive on a village in proximity of the emplacements of the unit where are living most of the where are hving most of the workers of the factory. All guns are at the ready. "Sight the lead plane! Attention! Fire!" commands section leader Ngo. Two short bursts follow. The Phantom, jetting out a white trail, does no pull up any longer and disappears behind the bamboo groves of a village on the other side of the river with a terrible explosion. The

within the range of light infantry weapons only for a Brief second. To det the somest possible the plane to be brought down therefore becomes for our militiamen



a guerilla fighter fallen in the field of honour during the Anti-French Resistance, with minute detail, informs her section leaders and co-villag-ers of the enemy manoeu-

CAPTURE OF A U.S. PILOT FLAKS open up from all sides. The earth quakes

under the bombing. Mme Quyen, in her early forties, a red band (insignia of the

public order service during alerts) on her left arm, with

an anti-shrapnel straw hat on and a big bamboo stick and a ball of small cord in hand,

is on duty at a place in Gia.
Thuy village, on the left bank
of the Red River. Overhead,
a plane marked with the U.S.

set up a watch-tower, more set up a watch-tower, more often on the tallest tree in the village. Sharp eyes, keen ears, nimble legs and in the first place a flubborn heart, such are the qualities needed for a look-out, particularly when bombs fall

At village D., in the outly-ing district of Dong Anh (within the limits of Hagel), Doan clutches at her piech so as not to lose balance. The shock wave of explosive bombs, the swirls caused by low-flying planes rock her observation post like a bost on a rough sea. Shell spinters and stray bullets past her ears. Unruffled, an arm locked round the tree trunk, the face turned up towards the sky, she shouts rection Northwest, 2,500 metres, place at treetop level"... "Attention! 4 bombs in the direction of the primary echool." "Enemy plane in flames, pilot bails out, 2 kilo-metres to the South"...

And throughout the after noon, this young woman peas ant, about 20, daughter o

out a trail of black smoke, ducks in a series of somer-saults and nose-dives, in flames. Something crupts from the falling plane. A red white chute bursts open in the air

> "Hi, my girls!" shouts ime Quyen to a team of young woman peasants caught by the alert while doing northwork there.

"Cet kim that air pirale!

Everybody rushes out of the village. The Yank has touched the ground, and is struggling with the strings of his parachute. While from all directions people close men women ones armed with rifles, the others with sticks, knives, spades etc... the American succeeds in rising to his feet He trembles visibly in a

his hand at his pistel hung to the belt. Bang 'A shot in the air fired by Uyen, a village guerilla makes him reel. perilla makes him reco, bend his knees and ruise his hands. More alert than her "girls", Mme Quyen is the first to jump on the U.S. first to jump on the U.S. Navy Lieut, Commander, who weighs about too kilos and is probably versed in all modern trick of the trade, the "super man" is disarmed, and sur rounded by the young woman peasants who expertly snatch off the radio-signal set lodged in one of the innumerable

pockets of the flying suit. WATER AND FISH

HE battle rages through out most of the after

(Continued base 7)

Self-defeace unit of Fectory X on the look-out (Lett)

One of the ten U.S. planes brought down over Hanoi on Oct. 38, 1987 (Centre)

Serving the fighters on the hattleground (Right)

# HOW DID HANOIANS FIGHT AND WIN?

(Continued from page 5)



Our fighter-bombers in combat readiness

Corpses in Saigon

In an A-A unit, everybody is at his combat post, even their batteries. the cooks. Seeing that, the women of village B. dispatch volunteers to prepare the soldiers' meals. The two villagers appointed to help this unit soon organize a collection among their neighbours. In a few moments, rice, green vegetables, fish and eggs have been gathered ready for the combinants. Discipling two, Yan, nears of a pause, other teams of his street—desert at this all-clear goes, members of youth volunteer brigades set

servants always present at

IN THE STRICKEN QUARTERS

OCT. 25: the midday alert seems to draw seems to draw to a close; the few enemy planes which have been able to hit the heart of the city have been chased away after losing two, Van, head of a

Bunker, in order to cool down the hot scramble for power within the puppet ranks, has

tober 15, 1967 disclosed that Bunker had been meeting three times a week with

Thieu and Ky to deliver this terse diktat message: "You can no longer afford to do

can no longer attorn to do and say things that embarrass the Johnson Administration... The President is in trouble politically... You cannot af-ford to alienate the Amer-

According to The Observer on October 15, a minister in the Saigon government com-plained that "Mr. Bunker

plained that "Mr. Bunker looks more like a colonial governor than an ambas-

That is what the American

material resources from the population. This was no dra-

matic move because they had long been carrying out feverish

the most brazen

Block sor located in the very heart of a very crowded quarter. He is pleased to see quarter. He is pleased to see that everybody strictly abides by the civil defence rules. All of a sudden, a strident whistl-ing is heard, followed immediately by a violent deflagration which sends him into a gutter. Rising immediately to his feet again, his eyes blinded by the dust, their mucous membran irritated by the acridity of the dust, Van understands that the cowardly Yankee bandits have preferred to fire their rockets from a long in the airspace over Hanoi. quickly observes that a row of houses has been blasted by the explosion. Jumping over the branches of a tree which lies on the ground, cut down by the fragments Van pulls out of a half caved-in apartment a 19-year - old young girl horribly mutilated. Other persons have arrived

other persons have arrived at the scene. They clear the entrasces of the shelters where many people remain stranded. In to minutes, all the wounded receive first-aid the wounded receive first-aid care and are removed, and all blocked persons pulled out. These jobs have been much facilitated because Van knows at his finger-tips the sites of the trenches and shelters of all the houses in his block.

out to recuperate the property of the stricken families and draw up the inventory before returning it to its owners. An C.B.U. has just been released by an American plane. Duyen, a member of the civil defence, seeing that a fowhole still remains up a foxhole still remains un-covered, jumps out of his trench and puts the heavy concrete lid in its place as its occupants — a young mother and her child — cannot do it. Before he can return to his shelter, the first steel-pellet bombs explode, inflicting several wounds on him. Daven still finds enough strength to run towards bouse on fire and to show comrades the exact site of the shelter in which the dwellers must have taken refuge. On the stretcher Duyen hands over his duty to his assistant before being

STEEL-peliet bombs have wounded a children near Factory G. The woman worker Diep, first-aid agent of the self-defence unit, courageously dashes towards the victims, carries them one after another out of the area rendered dangerous by the presence of many delayedction bombs.

RESCUE OF THE

WOUNDED

At the Hoan Kiem district sospital, as soon as the air raid red is signalled, the per-sonnel is in full force, each at his post. After the first bomb explosions, mobile teams immediately rush to the scenes to assist the nurses and firstaid agents in various blocks in administering first-aid proof the wounded. Operation rooms function without interruption (ar into the night; and so do the laboratories and administrative services because every minute gained is precious. Blood donators crowd the waiting room.

At the "Viet Nam - German Democratic Republic" Hospital where difficult cases

are handled, Prof. Ton That are handled, Prof. 10n last Tung, a Labour Hero, and his colleagues and disciples work feveriably. Security agent Thanh is wounded in the head and the abdomen and has a broken arm. He has lost much blood and arrives at the hospital in a come, his pulse hardly perceptible. A transfusion of several litres of plasma is done while 3 teams of surgeons operate simultaneously on the 3 wounded parts of his body to gain time. The patient is then looked after in the postoperation room of the heart surgery department equipped with an artificial lung. Thanks to next morning.

AN 18-HOUR JOB DONE IN a HOURS

THE Long Bien Bridge spanning the Red River is again rendered unusable, but for long, many river crossings have been made crossings have available, and others are under construction. Company 512 of "young volunteers for the anti-U.S. fight for nation-al salvation" undertakes to build a replacement in 18 already a record. Everybody tries to devise the most inge-nious and best labour saving means to tide over difficult ties. Waitresses from refreshment houses and restaurants in the nearby quarter take the initiative in pushing in their small carriages and sell the workers beer, coffee, icecream cakes fruit juice etc. give performances... In an irresistible impetus, our boys have finished their work in 9 hours, half the scheduled

two banks of the river. Furthermore motor ferry-boats assure the crossing. All means are put into operation to en-sure the traffic. Enemy attempts, though extremely custly, to paralyse hisnoi by bombing the Long Bien Bridge remain inoperative,

proposed pause is not much different from what Washington proposed earlier), for it is really just a political move to make domestic and international capital for the

U.S. and its puppels suffice to expose the nature of the farces now being staged in Saigon. The mobilization farces now being staged in Snigon. The mobilization of more manpower and material resources of South Viet Nam to serve Washing the South S



A Hanos missile unit

# U.S. Attempt to Revive Political

U.S Vice-President Hu-bert H. Humphrey arrived in Saigon city thronged with police and security agents. Nevertheless the representative of the White House had to go to the U.S. caulities by helicopter and landed on the roof of this and Landed on the road of this newly completed building which was provided with the necessary equipment to cope with all contingencies, from mortar attacks to long-term siege.

resorted to the most brazen methods which made even the American press uneasy. The New York Times on Octhe U.S. aggressors and their puppets could not prevent the Sagon-Gia Dinh People's Liberation Armed Forces from Liberation Arned Forces from mortaring the "Inalegendence Palace" of the puppet clique right at the moment when Humiphrey was trying to breathe life into the political corpses the U.S. had been preserving in South Viet Nam.

Nam.

In fact, Humphrey arrived in Saigon in the midst of an unprecedented anti-U.S. movement as remarked by

It was in an increasingly rious political situation and atter insecurity of the biggest mar base of the Unit-ed States in South Viet Nam, That is what the American leaders call the "stability" of the Salgon regime. To prove that they still could act independently the Salgon puppets, right on the day before their "inauguration", ordered partial mobilization to impute some young must be puppet army and exact more pupper army and exact more that Humphrey attended the "inauguration" of puppet President Nguyen Van Thien and Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky.

This was nothing short of another act in the farcical legalizing of U.S. notorious ckeys, and actually amount ed to putting new coats on dilapidated strawmen. Public opinion in Viet Nam and abroad has unanimously forcible conscription to com-pensate for the ever bigger losses of their U.S. masters and their own on the battleabroad has unanimously pointed to the deception and

"elections" in Saigon, That is why the "inauguration" of the pupper rulers put in power by these elections can be regarded as nothing less which a cheap American-Hybrashin Proposed and the U.S. ambasis and of the Saigon, Eliworth Banker, in order to cool down forwardly blamed the Sargon puppers for Laling to draft all the young men in the towns into the mercenary army of the U.S.

> ordered at this juncture to give some semblance of power give soute-semblance of power to the pupper clique. Also to this end, during the "inau-guration" and before it, Nguyen Van Thieu repeated again and again what his American toster-father had hidden him to war dent." American foster-lather man bidden him to say about "a contact with Hanoi " and "a bombing pause in North Viet Nam."

The London Times in a commentary on this move on October 27 said: "Thieu's

## PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMED FORCES WIN REPEATED VICTORIES

helicopter gunships went up and sprayed thousands of bullets into the area just outside Saigon. "Commenting

THU DAU MOT: 3 U.S. BATTALIONS AND 4 PUPPET COMPANIES WIP. ED OUT AT LOC NINH (October 20 and 30)

ARLY on October 29, the FARLY on October 29, the the People's Liberation Armed Forces (P.L.A.F.) fercely attacked the enemy in the district town of Loc Ninh, which they held for a whole day and, together with the population, held a meeting population, held a meeting to hail this victory, Gist Phong Press Agency reported.

The attack resulted in the loss of 4 companies, 4 platoons, and one "pacification" team complety wiped out; 6 air-craft shot down or destroyed on the ground; 2 ammunition dumps demolished. Nearly 100 guns and a large quantity of military equipment were captured.

Before the midnight of Octo Before the midnight of Octo-ber 30, the P.L.A.F. fercely attacked a multi-battalion U.S.- puppet combat group stationed at the Loc Ninh airfield and the area east of it. After 3 hours of brisk fighting, the P.L.A.F. held the battlefield, seized the enemy's weapons and searched for enemy remnants till daws. In nation with the infan try, the P.L.A.F. artiller pounded the commando train-ing centre and the U.S. posi-tions around the Loc Ninh All told, one American infar

try battalion, one American rtillery battalion, one American armoured battalion and part of Battalion 2, Regiment , puppet Division 5, and the aggressors, were wiped out

SAIGON-INDEPENDENCE PALACE " POUNDED DUR-ING A RECEPTION TO FETE THIEU-KY'S "INAUGURATION"

THE South Viet Nam
P.L.A.F. in the night of
Oct. 31 lobbed mortar
shells on Saigon's "Independence Palace" just as U.S Vice-President Hubert Hum one-resident Hubert Hum-phrey had stepped inside to sign the visitor's book dur-ing a reception to fete Thieu and Ky's "inauguration" and Ky's "inauguration," according to Western reports.

Thien and Ky's guests were After the first shells whistled in and exploded, the music stopped and the guests rushed in from one of the verandahs.

Two rounds fell through the roof of a security shack along the back fence of the palace.

Humphrey reportedly gave Humphrey reportedly gave up the plan to see an Amer-ican troops parade "prob-ably to the relief of his se-curity guards." A secret serv-forman assigned to guard Humphrey was shaken by ess of the explo was right away, and it scared mortar attack, Saigon police scaled off roads leading to-wards the "beavily guarded the city's streets.

UPI recalled a similar attack by the P.L.A.F in November ist last year and reported that "U.S. Army VIET NAM COURIER

PITALS AND AIRFIELDS ATTACKED, 460 ENEMY TROOPS PUT OUT OF ACTION IN 36 HOURS

on this daring attack, AFP said: "The fact that shells were fired at 7 p.m. only three-quarters of a mile from CCORDING to Giai Phong A Press Agency, in 36 hours from the night the scene served as a chilling reminder that the Vict Cong (P.L.A.F. — Ed.) can appar-ently strike almost at will in this capital." hours from the night of Oct. 24 to the early morning of Oct. 26, 1967, the army and people in the Mekong Delta attacked 26 posts, district towas, provincial capitals, sirfields and the encurrent of the control of the MEKONG DELTA: 26 MEKONG DELTA: 25

ENEMY POSTS, DISTRICT
TOWNS, PROVINCIAL CATOWNS, PROVINCIAL CAand My Tho provinces, wiping

out 460 enemy troops to re-taliate for the U.S. air raids on the people of Hanoi

The most telling blow to the enemy was a wave of attacks by the People's Liberation Armed Forces on 15 positions in Ben Tro including the provincial capital, the headquarters of Regiment to, Division 7, Tan Thanh airfield, military sectors of Thanh Phu, Mo Cay, Binh Di, Ham Luong, Ba Tri... Over 300 enemy troops were put out of action, 47 weapons

The enemy communication lines from Ben Tre provincial capital to Ba Tri, Mo Cay and My Tho province were slashed to pieces. In My Tho province also, apart from the

seized a cannons and 6 mili tary vehicles destroyed, 3 vessels destroyed or damaged, and many military dumps

since also, apart from the attacks on the enemy military sectors..., the My Tho people and armed forces once again rome up and cut Highway No 4 in many parts, superious cruel agents, broke the enemy grip on the "atra-tegic hamlets" along the backwards. highway.

The guerillan and regional armed forces blew up the Oag Ve bridge, overran the enemy post guarding it, and damaged the My Thien bridge.

#### SOUTH VIET NAM...

Regular units of the people's armed forces took the ini Meguar units or use people's armed forces took the ini-tiative in launching fierce attacks, performing high exploits along Highway 9, in Quang Tri-Thua Thien, on the Western High Plateaux, in the provinces of Quang Nam, Thu Dau Mot, Ba Ris, My The etc.

Mot, Ba Ris, My Tho etc.

The regional army and guerish forces, now concentrated, now dispersed, attacked the enemy both in frost and frost and rearrange of the state of the

People's war developed as never before, which enabled People's war developed us never perore, was a suspen-ter South Viet Nam people and armed forces to overran series of positions in a single night, put out of action whose companies, battalions or regiments in a single battle, or badly batter whole regiments in a single campaign, such as in Que Son, Gio An, Dakto, Ho Khe, Bal Son and other

The People's Liberation Armed Forces hit hard, accura-The People's Liberation Armed Forces lit bard, accuration and repeatedly at high bases of the enemy, like the ones that and repeatedly at high pass of the enemy, like the ones Peitin, etc. They overran and controlled for several bours a series of towns, townships or provincial captals, such as Hor, Ouang Tri, Hol An, Tam Ky, Quang Ngai, Fhan Their, Like Chang, The Control of the

NERODG, VARI CO AND DA REALTIVETS.

In close co-ordination with the South Viet Nam people and armed forces the people and armed forces in the North during this year's Summer-Autumn period marched forward with all their heroic mettle to deliver creating, accurate blows to the enemy, frustrating all their; "occitation," movess.

blows to the seems, increasing all most access of the seems of the see

and commando loate some or uninged, it would were wanted thanks, the source of the sou

N the political front the enemy also registered ignominious setbacks and the South Vist Nam people and armed forces, glorious victories.

forces, glorious victores.

The U.S.-masterminded farce of "presidential" and senatorial "elections could decrive nobody. On the contrary pupper administration, sharpened the contradictions among the Thieu—Exy clique, and shed stronger light on the isolation and the true colours of the agreesors and traitors.

tion and the true colours of the aggressors and trattors.

Strong as they were in their military position the South
Viet Nam people standard fisters attacks on the ensury on
the political plane. The popple of all walks of life in success
and the standard of the standard

welfars, democracy, recoons or creed and so on.

For their part the people in the countryside and areas
around enemy bases pushed aboud their struggle to resist
terrorist raids to destroy series of "strategic hambeis" and
"refugees" centren" and to punish crust esembles and
around and enhancing their role as masslers of their Rand's

Besides, the Extraordinary Congress of the South Niet Nam National Front for Liberation to adopt a Political Programme and the Second Congress of Heroes, Model Pighters and Gallant Combatants of the South Viet Nam People's Active Congress of Heroes, Model Pighters and Callant Combatants of the South Viet Nam People's Congress of Pighters and Callant Combatants of the South Viet Nam People's Congress of Pighters and Callant Combatants of the South Viet Nam People's Congress of Congress of the South Viet Nam People's Congress of C significance.

As the bunner of great natural unity and of determination to fight and defeat the U.S. aggreeness, the Front's indition to fight but of the state of

The Second Congress of Heroes, Model Fighters and The Second Congress of Heroes, Mooel Pighters and Callant Combatants of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces constituted a splendid hymn to revolutionary heroism and a heartening bugle call urging the South Vist Nam people and armed forces — following up their victories— to tide forward to destroy the aggressors

FTER more than two years of their "local war" the U.S. imperialists and their flunkeys are now in a stalemate, both strategic and teached. As has been correctly pointed out by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, "following the greater all-sided victories of the South Viet Nam people and armed forces in Winter 1906—Spring 1907 this and armed forces in winter 1900 — Spring 1907 Line year's Summer-Autumn period gritnessed new developments very favourable to the South Viet Nam people and highly detrimental to the enemy," And, "in their local war against South Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists are now bogged down seck-deep in an inextricable quagmire, politically and milita-rily, strategically and tactically, and are quite helpless in face of unsurmountable difficulties both at home and abroad."

or inautropostesses dimension of the total base above as a Like a mortally wounded beast the U.S. aggressors are writhing in agony. They now continue to increase their troop strength and arenal, and frankoully prepare for new military adventures in South Vist Nam. In North Viet Nam they are recklessely "accalating" their war of destruction. Their most recent savage bombing of Hanoi only pointed to their mad-ness. Anythow, they cannot avoid heavier defeats, however tinate, reckless, barbarous and crafty they may be

obstinate, reckless, barbarous and crafty they may be.

The enemys's position is a louing one. The Vettanmese people's position is a louing one. Turning to account the successes recorded during the rownt Summer-Vuturam period, vigorously to promote their initiative, attack the enemy unremittingly on all battlefronts and in all fields, wriping out as many American, pupper and satellite troops as possible and stepping up the whole struggles in South-Vers Nam.

stepping up the whole struggle in South visit Nami.
Highly elated at these victories the people and armed forces in North Viet Nam will live up to their pledge to their Southern comparitions and exert all their efforts to give the greatest assistance possible to South Viet Nami.



South Viet Nam P.L.A.F. fighters .

# BRILLIANT SUCCESSES OF SOUTH VIET NAM PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMED FORCES DURING THE FIVE-MONTH 1967 SUMMER-AUTUMN CAMPAIGN

143,000 Enemies (Including 68,900 G.I.s and Satellite Troops) Put out of Action

## SOUTH VIETNAM PEOPLE'S BIG VICTORIES IN THEIR INITIATIVE AND RELENTLESS OFFENSIVE .

N the wake of the recent victorious Winter-Spring, Summer-Autumn this year witnessed other resounding victories of heroic South Viet Nam, which have elicited a rousing acclamation from our people in the whole country.

O'N the military plane, this year's Summer-Autuam brought to bolder religit the critical situation of the U.S. aggressor; and their henchman now in a bland large property of the control of the control of the control of the control passivity became all the more apparent. Since the failure of justicine city Operation the American aggressors had not been able to mount a single of a defensive stature only. Despite their efforts they could not ward off the hammer blows of the South Vigitamese people and strated forces who, iterativity. Whether it was in Quang Tri-Than Thies or in the Makong Delta, blows continued to rain on them, and the stiffer their resistance the hader the blows. Not only all their careve organs were repeatedly attacked and sustained heavy losses.

Their mobile forces were dangerously dispersed and many of their units were badly battered. General W. Westmoreland and his staff had to dispatch whole divisions and brigades, puriticularly to the ist Tactical Zose, thus making a mess of their own strategic deployment on the battlefield.

The morale of American, satellite and puppet troops was on a steady decline. Shorthly desertion rate in the pupper army was put at tens of thousands. The puppet army was put at tens of thousands. The puppet army could no longer cope with the tasks assigned to it by the U.S. As for the American army, war weariness, foar and anti-war acts were on the increase.

acts were on ton increase.

In the proper of the proper of

Meanwhile, the liberated areas were firmly maintained and steadily broadened

THE successes of the South Viet Nam people and armed forces in this year's Summer-Autumn by far outstripped those of the corresponding period last year. They were much more important than those recorded in Winter 1965-Spring 1965-Spri

areas respectively doubled and trabled.

This year's Summer-Autumn marked an cotatanding advance of the South Victions people and armed forces promotion of the South Victions people and armed forces promotion of being transported to the state of presents of Sensive on all battlefields, in the quick growth of the three kinds of people's armed forces, and leadly in the Sensible, creative, and the state of t on the enemy.

(Continued page 7)

DURING the five-month DURING the five-month Summer-Autum campaign ended September top-fr, the heroic South Viet-Nam. Feople's Liberation people kept the initiative in attacking and counter-attacking the U.S. and pupper forces on all battleiteds, and won many gloctous vicinities of the country of t

Citing still incomplete figures, Gisi Phong Press Agency said that during the period under review, the P.L.A.F. wiped out more than 143,000 enemies including 63,400 G.l'.s and 5,500 satellite traces.

and number of enemy units wiped out comprised 14 infantry battations including 7 U.S., 2 engineering battalions including one U.S., 6 motorized units including 2 U.S. battalions, 144 comprised to the compression of the com U.S. battalions, 145 copanies and 271 platoons cluding 38 U.S. compani
76 U.S. platoons and platoons in-companies, ons and 2 platoons mpanies, and 38

" pacification " groups.

The P.L.A.F. ahet down or destroyed on the ground more than 1,400 alternate, destroyed on the ground that the strength of the

They powerfully attacked whole networks of enemy po-sitions, military bases, and im-portant communication lines.

They rared to the ground nearly 180 positions, 50 military sectors and sub-sectors in provincial capitals, townships and district towns, blow up nearly 120 brids and set ablaze 52 petrol st and set absaze 52 petrol stor-ages containing altogether 25 million litres. They also seized thousands of firearms and destroyed hundreds of beavy guni

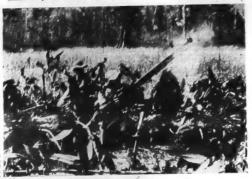
The number of enemy troops wiped out in this Summer-Autumn campaign is bigger than that of the

seven. month. Winter 1955-Spring 1966 campaign and more than twice compared with the Summer Autumn campaign of 1966. The number 1966 - Spring 1967 of femsiver 1968 - Spring 1968 of fems

The P.L.A.F. launched 35 destroying 810 aircraft and wiping out nearly 5,700 enemy troops including 5,174 G.I.'s.

These brilliant victories proved that the South Viet Nam armed forces and people firmly held the initiative on the battlefield, launched powerful attacks on the enemy outside his positions and made deep thrusts into his rear areas, and attacked both communication lines and

All the 3 kinds of people's progress in all



Aircraft hunters of the Tay Ninh regional armed forces

# PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMED FORCES WIN REPEATED VICTORIES

THU DAU MOT:

3 U.S. Battalions and 4 Puppet Companies Wiped Out at Loc Ninh (Oct. 29 and 30)

"Independence Palace" Pounded during a Reception to Fete Thieu and Ky's "Inauguration" (Oct. 31)

· MEKONG DELTA:

26 Posts, District Towns, Provincial Capitals and Airfields Attacked in 36 Hours

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